THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 940

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 29, 1799.

Auction Room.

THE subscribers having given the requisite security, and obtained licence to act as Auctioneers, under the firm of ABRAM HEWES, & Co. beg leave to offer their services to their friends and the public in general, and inform them that they are now ready to receive at the Warehouse occupied by Mark Alexander, opposite to Ricketts and Newton's, such articles as may be committed to their care. They propose (when required) making such advances on Goods left with them for Sale, as may be agreed on; and they flatter themselves, that their attention to the duties of their occupation will enable them to give satisfaction to those that may please to favor them with business.

ABRAM HEWES,
MORDECAI MILLER.

April 5, 1799.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 12th inst. from Archibald Morton, living near Colchester, a negro man by the name of DICK, he is low in stature, of a dark complexion, about twenty five years of age and very pert, and abrupt in his manner; as he took off with him a variety of cloathing, that article cannot be described so as to afford any means of detection. I will give a reward of Five Dollars to any person who shall take him in this county, and deliver him to me, or deposit him in jail so that I may get him again. Should he be apprehended out of this county, I will give an additional reward proportioned to the distance; and in either case pay all reasonable expences.

ARCHIBALD MORTON.

18th April, 1799. 3t

Shepherd's Town, April 12, 1799.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his Friends of Alexandria, and the Public in general, that he is again happily fixed in this healthy and flourishing Town, in that noted and commodious brick house, formerly Mr. Wynkoop's, and lately occupied by Mr. Gilchrist, where he shall be glad, as usual, to accommodate them in the most substantial and comfortable manner.

JOHN ABERT.

April 18.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the Estate of JOHN BUCHAN, late deceased, to bring their accounts forward to the subscriber; and all those who are indebted to the said John Buchan, are requested to make immediate payment, so that the business may be speedily and lawfully adjusted.

JOHN MUIR, Adm'r.

M. & R. WALTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Union, from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The under-mentioned

SPRING GOODS,

Which they offer for sale, at a low advance, for Cash, Notes, or Country Produce, viz.

GINGHAMS, dimities, India jeans, white calicoes, clouded, spotted, cambric, plain, coloured, striped, plain Balasores, jaconet, Japan and coloured down muslins, spotted, sprigg'd, coloured and plain muslinets, chintzes and ¼ printed calicoes, muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, counterpanes, silk and cotton and Pellicat handkerchiefs, 5 boxes of Irish linens, ¼ and yard wide, from 9½d. to 4s. 3d. sterling, yard wide cotton shirting, broad and narrow cloths of various colours, duffils, flannels, baize, thicksets, silk and cotton and woollen toilonet vests, rugs, blankets, blue and red jackets and trousers, sea warm coats, white and coloured nankeen waistcoats, fine and coarse check shirts, men, women and children's black, white and coloured hats, do. do. black and red leather caps, ladies' black, green, kid and red Morocco shoes, long and short boots and shoes, umbrellas and parasols, pocketbooks and silver knives, mahogany writing desks, nails, adzes, axes, hoes, iron wire, pins, Bath stove-grates, copper, &c.

April 18. 1m.

TO RENT, OR TO SELL.

For the term of 8 Years,

A Bake-House and Store, in a good situation for business, and in good repair. It is subject to a ground-rent of Twenty-one Pounds per annum. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Columbian Mirror.

April 18.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to leave the United States in a few months. Those who have open accounts with me, are requested to come forward, previous to the first day of June next, and have them settled.

VINCENT GRAY.

Alexandria, April 17, 1799.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received a handsome assortment of

French Gloves;

Amongst which are,

Ladies' best long & short white & coloured,
Men's do. do. do.

India Goods.

Black and coloured Lustrings,
Nankeens,
Calico,
Cassas,
Tickerees,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Mouil do. &c.

April 20.

THE copartnery of M'Leod & Yeatman, in Alexandria, and of Henry L. Yeatman & Co. in Baltimore, was dissolved, by mutual consent of the subscribers, on the 17th of June, 1799.

JOHN M'LEOD,
HENRY L. YEATMAN.

Alexandria, April 18.

Joshua Riddle

Offers for sale, at his Store on Fairfax-Street,

Whiskey in barrels,

Chocolate in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Hyson and Young Hyson Tea
Pepper
Best Mustard in pound and half pound bottles
Leiper's Snuff, and Glass Ware assorted.

ALSO A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

Gentlemen's best fine shoes No 8
Women's, boy's, and children's do. assorted
A large quantity of men's large and strong do. assorted

Seine Twine, Leading Lines, Traces, Bed Cords, and a few kegs of good FF Gun Powder.

March 23.

To be Rented,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

TWO convenient Dwelling Houses and Stores on King Street—one lately occupied by Mr. C. Powell, the other adjoining the house occupied by Mr. George Wise—Apply to

THOMPSON & VEITCH.

March 18.

FOR SALE.

MOLASSES, PORTER, OZNABURGS, BOWLASS, SHEETINGS, BRITANIAS, PLATILLIAS,

By the Hogshead. / By the Piece or Bail.

The above goods we will sell cheap for ready Cash, or a short Credit.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1799. tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale at their Warehouse on Prince street, two doors below the Vendue Store,

Seine Twine,

10, 12, and 20d. Nails.
Carpenters' Tools assorted.
A few dozen best iron Shovels.
A general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
An assortment of Stationary,
Tin in boxes.
Fine Liverpool Salt.

The above articles will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash, or country produce.

C. H. COFFEY, & CO.

FOR SALE,

Fresh Philadelphia Porter,

at the subscriber's store, nearly opposite Mr. M'Knight's Tavern.

MATTHEW EAKIN.

April 11.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

An unusual degree of irritation appears at present to exist in the public mind on the subject of government. It is said to have been principally excited by the following measures of the General Government:—1st. The fitting out of the navy—2d, Providing a small army for the purpose of defence.—3d, The alien law—4th. The sedition law.—Some remarks upon those measures, it is hoped will not be deemed improper at this important crisis.

1st. The fitting out a navy. It is well known that this navy was not fitted out, until the session before the last; nor, were the American merchants, before then, even permitted to arm themselves in their own defence. It is well known, that before this, America had sustained great and heavy loss, by the depredations of France upon her commerce; that France had recalled her minister from America, and had refused to receive one sent by the United States; that America bore these losses and insults with patience, and instead of retaliating, sent three envoys to France with the most friendly views and ample powers for accommodation. That France refused also to receive those envoys, and, by treating them with every ignominy insult and contempt, manifested the most determined hostility against this country. France at the time of the adoption of the above measures, had not abated her spirit of depredation; she had even passed laws while the three last mentioned envoys were in her country, subjecting every American vessel to her captures; in this situation of America, with no hope of friendly accommodation left, no prospect of a suspension of those lawless aggressions, under which she had so severely suffered, what could she do but submit or defend herself? She had nothing left, but either to look with a timid and melancholy silence on the unprovoked assaults of France, or with independent firmness defend the property of her citizens, and support those rights which, with the price of their blood, she had established. It is impossible that an impartial judgement, could for a moment have hesitated, which of those alternatives to adopt. Congress could not have hesitated on the subject; they would have betrayed the trusts reposed in them by their constituents if they had; they would have degraded their dear bought independence, if, at this time of accumulated aggression and insult, they had failed to adopt this measure of self preservation and defence. It will no doubt be a consolation to the people of America to know, that this measure has answered the most sanguine expectations of her government.—That by the fitting out of this navy, insurance has fallen to a degree as to save to the United States in that article alone upwards of 9,000,000 dollars in the course of one year.

2nd. The Army. This is an army of not quite 10,000 men, to be raised and continued in service until the existing differences with France shall be settled.—It is no standing army but temporary and confined to a particular object.

The causes which produced the necessity of arming American vessels for their defence, made it necessary that congress should provide for the internal defence and security of their country.—other causes operated also. France, by her conduct, had left no doubt that she was determined to continue her state of hostility against America, and of course that she would render her every possible injury. It was well known that she was formidable in intrigue, and that there was every reason to believe that she might attempt the seduction of the Southern Slaves; and, that by combining those of her own citizens in America, who were attached to her cause, with this description of people, might produce the most serious and afflicting calamities—That she has since contemplated such a plan appears by a letter of Robert G. Harper, lately published in the Columbian Mirror. It cannot then, if is presumed be denied, but that it was proper for congress to turn its attention to the internal security of the country. The necessity of this seems to be admitted by all. But on one side it is contended that this defence ought to be entrusted to the militia alone; and on the other, that it ought not to depend altogether upon the militia, but that there should be combined with the militia a small disciplined force. In deciding upon those modes of defence it is supposed that no one could seriously doubt. For a moment reflect a little on the subject. Let it be admitted that the natural bravery of Americans is equal to that of any other country; but does a soldier require nothing but courage? Is it not acknowledged on all hands, that war is the most complicated of all sciences; that the utmost courage of an inexperienced and undisciplined army will not bear any competion with experienced and disciplined troops? Will it then be contended that a militia, however brave, called out on a sudden from their families, and their different pursuits in life, unused to military exercise and discipline, unacquainted with its duties and strangers to each other, can be relied on as a proper defence against the best disciplined and bravest soldiers of Europe? Is it presumed upon reflection that it will not, Congress then pursued the true interest of their country by raising a small force to be disciplined and prepared to defend their country in case it should be necessary; and it is hoped that this force, altho' small, will make a sufficient stand against the adversaries of America, to enable her to pursue such further measures of defence as may be necessary.

3dly. The Alien Law. This is a law authorising the president to remove out of the United States such aliens as may be deemed dangerous to the country.

This law is also a part of those defensive measures that were proper to be adopted against France. It was not barely necessary, that congress should provide for the internal safety of America by providing a small disciplined army, but it was proper that an eye should be kept on the citizens of France in the country; and if, by their conduct they should discover any disposition to injure us, that they should be sent away, in order that the mischief might be prevented. It is believed that the necessity of such a law cannot be denied even by the adversaries of government; but it is supposed that congress violated the constitution in passing such a law. It will be discovered by reading the constitution, that it was made for the people of the United States, not for foreigners. The privileges which foreigners enjoy in America, are mere favors which may be continued or withdrawn without affecting the constitution; but the law is supposed to violate the constitution, because it takes away from foreigners the trial by jury.—Even if the constitution was made for foreigners, this consequence would not result unless foreigners are to have greater rights and privileges than American citizens. It is a truth, that every court or magistrate of Virginia will attest, that if a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia gives reason to apprehend that he will commit any personal violence upon his neighbour, that he is liable to be arrested, tried, and bound with securities to his good behaviour, and if such security is not produced, to be committed to gaol, without any trial by jury. Why then should a foreigner, why should a French Jacobin be placed upon ground superior to that of an American citizen? It is sincerely hoped that such a preference will never be established—But the people of Virginia, of all others, have the least ground of complaint against this law; for the legislature of Virginia, in their session of 1792, has expressly enacted, "that the "governor may apprehend and compel to "depart out of this Commonwealth all "suspicious persons, subjects to any "foreign power or state, who shall have "made a declaration of war, or actually "commenced hostilities against the United "States, or from whom the President of "the U. S. shall apprehend hostile design "against the said states; provided information thereof shall have been previously received by the executive from "him."

We the people of Virginia, after their legiſlature has ſolemnly enacted ſuch a law, and they themſelves have acquieſced under it for ſeveral years without a murmur, continue to inſiſt that congreſs has violated the conſtitution in paſſing the alien law? If they ſhould, would it not be ſuppoſed to proceed rather from an unreaſonable prejudice againſt the government of the United States, than from a candid and diſpaſſionate judgment.

4th. The Sedition Law. This is a law to puniſh falſe and malicious writings againſt the government or its officers. It relates only to writings and will expire in about 10 months.

It is acknowledged by the enemies of this law, that the common law puniſhed any perſon guilty of falſe and malicious writings againſt government or its officers, and it is believed to be the law of every civiſized country. The common law ſubjected the party guilty to fine and impriſonment to any extent, and did not ſuffer the party charged to plead the truth of the matter in excuſe. This law was as well ſettled as any principle of American juriſprudence. The government of the United States then wanted no ſedition law to create puniſhments for the people of America. But it was prudent to correct the aſperities of the common law, and make known that correction that the people might have no ground of complaint. They did correct theſe aſperities. They gave to the party charged a right to plead the truth for his juſtification, and reſtrained the court and jury from going beyond certain limits in their puniſhment. Why then complain of the ſedition law? Does it increaſe the puniſhment of the American people? No, it leſſens them. Does it deprive the party guilty of any defence to which he was before entitled? No—but it gives him a defence which before he had not.—In the name of common ſenſe then it is aſked how this law abridges the liberty of the preſs?—It would ſeem difficult for an unbiaſſed mind to doubt upon the ſubject.

The above meaſures of government have not only given riſe to much abuſe and miſreprentation, but even the motives of congreſs have been aſſailed.

By the minority in congreſs, and their adherents throughout the United States, it is alledged that thoſe meaſures, together with other acts of our government, prove a ſettled and fixed intention on the part of government to increaſe its powers, and to work itſelf into a monarchy.

There is perhaps no paſſion of which human nature is ſuſceptible that is more eaſily excited than that of fear, nor is there any ſubject that would more readily excite that paſſion than liberty. The adverſaries to government know the effects of this principle and have invariably wielded it againſt the government of the United States. It is now directed with peculiar acrimony, and the whole ſtate of Virginia is ſounding the alarm of monarchy and oppreſſion. Let it be recollected by the people of America, and let it never be forgotten, that this has ever been the language of people in all ages who were laboring the deſtruction of their government, and let them ſeriouſly reflect for what purpoſes this language is now induſtriouſly circulated throughout America. In deciding upon a charge of this kind againſt the government of the United States, nothing is wanting but a cool and diſpaſſionate judgement. Let that be ſuffered to exerciſe its proper influence and the bugbear will vaniſh. The Congreſs of the United States is an elective body—the houſe of repreſentatives every two years—the ſenate, every ſix years, and the preſident every four years. At the expiration of each of their terms of ſervice they return again to the people, and are not entitled to one ſingle privilege that is not common to every other citizen.—What motive then can ſuch a body of men have for a monarchy? They ſtand as great a chance of ſuffering the burthens and inconveniences of it as any citizen of America, and of courſe ought to feel as ſtrong a motive to oppoſe it as any citizen of America. But if they had an inclination what power have they to eſtabliſh it? Are a few members of congreſs with a few troops to enſlave the people of America? Has America ſunk to ſuch a depth of depravity, as to be incapable with a population of four millions of inhabitants, to make any effectual reſiſtance againſt ſuch an attempt? It is hoped not. It would ſeem as if ſuch a charge could only have proceeded from the moſt malignant and deadly hatred againſt the government of the United States. But may not this inquiry be retorted upon the minority of congreſs and their adherents. Let us ſee. It is a truth which the experience of human nature atteſts, that when a body of people are once prejudiced againſt their government, that it is the moſt difficult of all things to bring themſelves to believe, that any thing which that government can do is right. Every act is the ſubject of abuſe, and the coincidence of many perſons in that abuſe, creates at length, a belief that it is well founded. Arguments are then ſought after and the mind is tortured to find out juſtifications to ſupport its prejudices. Such has been the fate of the American government! A great and powerful minority were originally oppoſed to it, and they have purſued its deſtruction as ſteady as death itſelf; every prominent meaſure of it has been the ſubject of their obloquy, until it has ariſen to ſuch a pitch as to threaten its ſubverſion. To aſſiſt them in their attacks upon their own government they have even joined with France in her cenſures upon the acts of the American adminiſtration, and have at length ſo interwoven their prejudicies with thoſe of France, that they purſue with enthuſiaſtic ardor that conduct which is moſt deſtructive of American independence and moſt favorable to the policy of France. It is generally believed that France cannot ſend from her own country a formidable force to attack us, that ſhe is only to be dreaded through her Weſt Indies, and that ſhe cannot be formidable from that quarter unleſs ſhe can divide the American people and ſeduce her ſlaves. There is no other way by which America can be jeopardiſed, and in that France is ſeriouſly to be dreaded. What then will be more conſonant to the wiſhes of France than the oppoſition of the minority of congreſs to every meaſure that America has taken againſt her? What can afford that unprincipled and intriguing nation more pleaſure than the attacks made by the American people upon their government and the animoſities and diviſions which thoſe attacks have produced? What can have a greater tendency to invite the hoſtility of that nation againſt the United States? This minority and their adherents have aſſumed to themſelves the epithets of "friends to the people and lovers of peace." But is it by withdrawing the affections of the American people from their government, by dividing them from that government, and by planting in their minds the moſt deep rooted hatred againſt each other, that they claim to themſelves theſe epithets—Is it by advocating the cauſe of France that they expect to obtain peace for their country? It is time that the people of America ſhould be upon their guard, that they ſhould ſearch into the motives of men and trace out the true cauſes of the preſent complaints.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

IT is confidently aſſerted by men of truth and reſpectability, that the object of the laſt Virginia legiſlature in increaſing the taxes upon the people to twenty five per cent. is to purchaſe arms to put in the hands of the people of this ſtate for the expreſs purpoſe of enabling them to oppoſe the government of the United States.—This ſtatement is corroborated by the declarations of Auguſtine Jennings, one of the delegates from the county of Fauquier, to the laſt aſſembly, who is well known for his deadly hatred to the general government. This Mr. Jennings it is ſaid, did declare at Fauquier court houſe, that the ſole object of increaſing the taxes twenty five per cent. was to put arms in the hands of the people of this ſtate, that they might be able to oppoſe the government of the United States. If Mr. Jenning's did make this declaration it at once unfolds the ſchemes of John Taylor and his coadjutors; among whom may be ranked Francis Peyton, a candidate for this county to the aſſembly; one ground upon which Mr. Peyton reſts his hopes of being elected is that of his coinciding preciſely in political opinions with John Taylor; if he thinks with J. Taylor, he muſt certainly approve of his ſcheme of arming the people of this ſtate againſt the general government. If Mr. Peyton does not approve of this plan, he has time to declare his diſapprobation

The ſame perſons who ſupport Mr Peyton's election, do alſo moſt warmly ſupport the declaration of Mr. Maſon, which creates a belief that Mr. Maſon alſo approves of Mr Taylor's plan of arming the people of this ſtate againſt the government of the United States.

If Meſſrs. Peyton and Maſon do approve of this increaſe of taxes for the purpoſe aforeſaid, can they be fit characters to repreſent a county, whoſe wiſh is to ſupport the government of the Union?

If the legiſlature had not ſome extraordinary object in view, why were theſe taxes increaſed? for we are informed that there was in the treaſury of this ſtate a conſiderably larger ſum of money than will defray the ordinary expences of the government of the ſtate for the enſuing year. The object of this tax could not have been to prepare againſt a French invaſion. For the Virginia legiſlature have not only blamed congreſs in very pointed terms for running the United States to an expence of preparing means of defending the country againſt French aggreſſions and invaſions, but have ſolemnly declared that they do not apprehend any attack from France. After making theſe declarations it is to be preſumed that the object of this increaſe of the tax on the people of this ſtate is that of preparing againſt any attack from France; but on the contrary the preſumption is in favor of what Mr. Jennings has ſtated to be the object of the legiſlature who muſt certainly know as he was a member of the aſſembly and voted for an increaſe of taxes.

It is hoped the freeholders of the county will be cautious in ſelecting their delegates, that they will reflect on the dreadful conſequences that will flow from a conduct like that already commenced and to be purſued ſtill further by the legiſlature of Virginia—That they will on this election diſcover their attachment to the government of the United States, by chooſing friends to that government, as their delegates to the next general aſſembly.

If Meſſrs. Peyton and Maſon do approve of increaſing the tax on the people of Virginia, for the purpoſe of arming them againſt the government of the Union, they certainly cannot be friends to that government, but muſt be conſidered its decided enemies.

It will be recollected that Mr. Weſt has given his unqualified approbation of all the acts of the laſt aſſembly, and has moreover declared he ſhould have voted for thoſe meaſures had he been preſent.—It neceſſarily follows that he approves of the people of this ſtate being taxed by the legiſlature of Virginia, twenty five per cent. more than their ordinary tax, for the purpoſe of arming them againſt the government of the union.

Are the people of Fairfax County prepared to ſay that they will ſend a man to congreſs who approves of meaſures thus hoſtile to that government under which they have flouriſhed beyond their moſt ſanguine expectations.

Have not the legiſlature of Virginia invited the people of this commonwealth to reſiſt the acts of the general government, and will the people of this county by their elections tell the legiſlature that they are prepared for the attack on the people of the United States and their government.

If they are prepared to ſupport theſe plans of deſtruction to the Union and its government—it will become them to pauſe and reflect on the evils that will follow from purſuing the ſyſtem laid down by the Virginia aſſembly.

A VOTER.

April 22.

SALEM, APRIL 9.

Capt. Herbert Woodberry, from St. Andero, informs, that the capture of capt. Oliver, of Beverly, under the guns of the caſtle of that place, excited ſtrong murmurs among the inhabitants, and a new officer immediately ſucceeded to the command of the fort, who notified the French privateers in the harbor, that if they attempted to put out after an American veſſel hove in ſight, he would ſink them.—Two days after, four American veſſels came in and anchored, to avoid a cruiſer which was off. In the evening one of the privateers took the turn of the tide, and without hoiſting ſail drifted along down and came acroſs the bows of one of the Americans, intending to cut her out. The American had a few guns, which ſhe had got well filled to ſalute her. The Spaniards had obſerved the manœuvres of the privateer from the fort, and once more forewarned her, that if ſhe did not come to anchor immediately, they would ſink her: ſhe was obliged to obey, and the Americans remained unmoleſted.

BLAKE *vs.* SEWELL.

Supreme Jud. Court, February Term, 1799—in Boſton.

This action was brought on by a promiſſory note made by Wilſon to Sewell, dated June 1ſt, 1796, for 1973 dollars and 89 cents, payable to him or order in 60 days Sewell endorſed it to pomeroy, and he endorſing it blank, delivered it over to Rogers for a valuable conſideration, who lodged it in the United States bank for collection. Pomeroy within the days of grace paid the contents into the bank and took out the note with an endorſement thereon as follows:—"United States bank, paid by Pomeroy Auguſt 21, 1796," and afterwards delivered it to Blake the plaintiff, who brought this action as the indorſee of Pomeroy. The defendant's council made three points in the caſe; firſt, that when a negotiable note or bill of exchange is once paid it is no longer negotiable; ſecond, that when ſuch a note or bill is over due, that is, has become payable, and is afterwards endorſed, ſuch ſubſequent indorſee muſt take it on the credit of his endorſer only; and third, that any prior party, whether drawer or indorſer ſhall have every advantage againſt ſuch ſubſequent indorſee which he could have had againſt his endorſer. The defendant's council moved the court, and was permitted to give in evidence that the conſideration of the ſame was certain goods purchaſed at auction by Pomeroy for himſelf and Wilſon, in certain proportions, and that it was made payable to Sewell merely to obtain his credit, he having no intereſt in the purchaſe; that Wilſon had paid Pomeroy his proportionable part of the note before he took it up at the bank, and that it was placed in the hands of Blake the plaintiff as collateral ſecurity of a Note then due; it being agreed at the ſame time between Blake and Pomeroy, that Blake ſhould keep the delivery of the note to him ſecret from Wilſon and Sewell until after the note for which this had been lodged as a collateral ſecurity ſhould become payable; and that in fact it had been ſo kept ſecret more than eighteen months; in which time Pomeroy failed.

The counel for the plaintiff conteſted all the points made in the caſe by the defendant's counſel.

But the court, viz. Dana, Paine Cuſhing and Dawes concurring in their opinion on the firſt point, viz. that the note having been paid at the Bank by Pomeroy ceaſed to be negotiable, chief juſtice Dana directed the jury accordingly who found their verdict for the defendant without leaving their ſeats. The other points were not conſidered as neceſſary to be ſettled by the court in this caſe. The caſes cited by the counſel for the defendant's were three term reports, page 80. Brown againſt Davies, H. Blackſtones reports, page 80, Beck and Robby, (being a Note) Kyd on bill of exchange, page 163, 284.

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 6.

From the Herald *of* Liberty *of April 1ſt.*

"We hear from the beſt authority, that the Preſident of the United States, has, through the interpoſition of Andrew Ellicott, eſq. commiſſioner for aſcertaining the boundary line between the Spaniſh territory and the U. S. granted a free pardon to David Bradford, eſq. who left this country for Orleans during the weſtern inſurrection."

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.

Several letters from the army were received in town yeſterday—but they contain nothing of public conſequence.

The diſpatches ſaid to be brought by Captain Edwards, had not been received at the navy office when this paper was put to preſs.

We regret to have any occaſion for ſuſpecting the truth of the report, received yeſterday via Boſton, of the capture of another French privateer by the gallant commodore Truxton. Letters received at the office of the ſecretary of the navy, dated March 20, make no mention of ſuch a circumſtance. It alſo appears, that the conſtellation and the Inſurgente did not ſail from St. Kitt's until the 20th March, at 4 o'clock P. M. whereas the Boſton account ſtates their having ſailed on the 10th.—The article from Norfolk, however inſerted in this days Gazette, renders it probable that ſome capture has been made by the veſſels under the command of commodore Truxton.

APRIL 18.

Verbal accounts by the Connecticut agree with thoſe received this day by the Fair American.

The king of Pruſſia had declared himſelf independent of the German Empire—A fleet conſiſting of 200 ſail of tranſports, with 14 000 troops, had ſailed from Spithead the 3d of March, for Portugal, to aſſiſt that power in repelling the threatened invaſion by the French—Ireland was in a very convulſed ſtate, and under Martial law, in conſequence of the propoſed union; the deciſion of which had been poſtponed to a more favorable period.—Nineteen mails from Hamburg were due, the affairs of the continent were of courſe unknown.

Mr. Thomas Grenville, who had been ſent on a ſecret embaſſy to Berlin, had been ſhipwrecked and loſt.

Yesterday Conrad Marks came to this city, and surrendered himself to the deputy marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. He offered bail for his appearance, but it was not accepted, and he was lodged in jail. Judge Peters some time since issued a warrant for apprehending him, on a charge of treason, in pursuance of which several parties of horse had been in pursuit of him, but he contrived to elude their vigilance, and has at length thought proper to surrender himself up to justice.—This man has been among the most active of the insurgents of Bucks county, of which he was an inhabitant.

Alexandria, April 23.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

HAVING learned this morning, that my publication in your paper of the 16th inst. has been remarked on, as to matter of fact, I think it proper, to produce to the public through your paper, the following documents, to which they will attach what degree of credit they think proper.

Should any person have doubts as to the authenticity of those documents, I send them to you, that they may be seen at your office by any person who wishes to look at them.

Your obedient servant,
LEMUEL BENT.

April 22.

I perfectly recollect having several conversations with Major West, in company with Mr. Bent, relating to our application for commissions in the army of the United States, and that both Mr. Bent and myself remarked to Major West, that we had no idea of accepting commissions in the provisional army, but that our object was to obtain commissions in the army which was, (as was then supposed) to be immediately raised — Major West more than once remarked that he hoped we should procure commissions, as he should be much pleased at entering into military service with us as we were neighbors, and that we should have it our power, from that circumstance, to pass our time very happily together.

HENRY PIERCY.

Alexandria, April 16, 1799.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of this date, I have to inform you, that I do know that Major Roger West did apply for a commission in the army directed to be raised by congress at their session before the last. I do not recollect that Major West's application was limited to a commission in the provisional army; had it been so I think I should recollect it. Major West at that time did not express to me any disapprobation of the act or acts of congress, for raising troops for the defence of the United States against the hostile designs of France; on the contrary from his application for a commission in the army, I was led to believe that the measure was highly approved by him.

I am, Sir,
With respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES SIMMS.

Alexandria, April 22d, 1799.

Mr. Lemuel Bent.

SIR,

FINDING a doubt entertained whether Major West had ever applied for a commission in the standing army, as it is now called, I must declare, that he made this application through me, both to the lieutenant-general of the army, and to the secretary of war. I never understood from Major West that he meant any reserve as to standing or provisional force, nor did I ever hear him in our conversations on the subject, find fault with the military system established.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

April 22d, 1799.

Mr. Lemuel Bent.

Alexandria, April 22, 1799.

SIR,

You ask me whether Major Roger West did, or did not, to my knowledge, apply for a commission in the army of the United States I reply, without hesitation, and directly, to my knowledge he did. Whether there was a limitation or reservation in his application or not, I cannot now recollect; but I refer you to Col. Philip Marsteller, who I know saw the letter I wrote in his behalf for a commission, before the letter I wrote was sealed; and therefore I recommend to you to apply to him, to say what he knows of the letter I wrote. I incline to believe, that I never would have given a letter to any man that disapproved of arming in defence of his country; and I further believe that Major West, at the time, would have accepted of a Major's commission in the army of the United States, without reserve or limitation, as to its being of that or the other description.

R. T. HOOE.

To Capt. L. Bent.

Alexandria, April 22, 1799.

Being called on by Mr. L. Bent, to say, whether I did or did not see a letter of recommendation written by Col. Hooe, in favor of Major Roger West, in order to procure him a Majority in the United States Army, intended to be raised—To which question, I answer as follows:

That Col. Hooe, one morning called on me told me that my son Lewis requested him, to give him a letter of recommendation, to procure a commission in the service of the Light Dragoons, of the United States. Col. Hooe told me, that he would not displease the Father to oblige the Son; and, therefore showed me the letter he had wrote. My answer was, that I believed my son's inclination was to become a soldier, and I being an old soldier and a friend to my country, could not hinder his intentions, therefore, the kind recommendation of Col Hooe, might be sent forward.

At the same time, Col. Hooe was so obliging, as to shew me a letter of recommendation, which he said he was requested to write, by Major West, in favor of him, for a Majors' Commission in the Continental Army.—This letter, Col. Hooe read to me; after which I read it myself—And I do not recollect, and indeed I am positively sure, that there was no reserve or distinction, whether in the standing army, as it is called, or the provisional army.

But, from the tenor of the two letters, I understood that both applicants, were equally anxious to take the first appointment.

Witness my hand, the day above dated.

P. MARSTELLER.

To Mr. L. BENT.

On the 16th inst. arrived at Philadelphia, the armed schooner Nancy, captain Moody, in 11 days from Havanna.

Captain Moody informs, that when he left Havanna, it was currently reported and believed, that the ship Ocean, belonging to this port, mounting 20 guns, carrying 80 men, and commanded by captain Kemp, on her passage from New York to Vera Cruz, in the Old Bahama Streights, was attacked by four French privateers, which after being several times beaten off, succeeded in boarding her, and afterwards in a most inhuman and brutal manner, put every soul to death, except five or six, who secreted themselves in the hold. These were at length forced by hunger to discover themselves, but were not involved in the fate of their unfortunate companions.

It is added, that the pirates having taken possession of their prize, returned to a small Key, called Cable Key, where a battery was erected, for the purpose of defending the booty to be obtained by their depredations on our commerce. Here, after dividing the most valuable part of the cargo, and unshipping the guns, they sunk the vessel. The latter circumstance induces us to hope, that the account is unfounded, as the Ocean sailed from New York in ballast, and could, of course, afford no spoil to these marauders.

Since the commencement of the present war in Europe, the navy of Great-Britain have taken and destroyed 342 ships of war, and 539 privateers, belonging to the French, Spanish and Dutch. Total estimate of vessels *eight hundred and eighty one.* The amount of guns on board the captured men of war, is not stated in the list from which we take this article, but on board the privateers there were 2449 carriage guns, and 472 swivels.

On the 4th January in lat. 49, 24, long. 19, 52, (while on his passage from Liverpool to Philad.) captain Wonnicot was boarded by a French privateer of 16 guns and 100 men; they opened his hatches, plundered several boxes of cutlery and hats, threw ten of his guns and all his power overboard, took a quantity of sauerkraut and sacking, robbed the captain of his spyglass, sea stores, &c. and put twenty English and American prisoners on board him, which obliged him to put into Lisbon.

The inconsiderate profusion with which some of the most lucrative employments in the gift of goverment, have been bestowed on men who live in continual hostility to it and its administration; who are daily laboring to destroy its life; who are mining and undermining it by night and day; who would coin it of a new die, with the inscriptions of French Philosophy for its legend, and the Guillotine for its reverse; who would cut and carve it into a republic one and invisible, with a cinque tetes to rule over it; who would forge it in the fire of the Cyclops, 'till all its temperament should be exhausted; or sew it up with the ravellings of mad democracy; is at once astonishing and unaccountable. Is it imagined that the hostility of a sansculotte can be cured by cloathing him with breeches? No; he will *demand* a coat and waistcoat: these obtained, he will seize you by the throat, and rob you of an 100 guineas.

It appears by the Staunton paper of the 10th instant, that on the 28th of March last, the resolutions passed by the assembly of Virginia, in their late session, together with the address of the majority of the house, were presented to a full court of Greenbrier county, for distribution. The court, without any deliberation, tore them to pieces, and trampled them under foot.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Lydia, from Liverpool to New York, informs, that it was generally believed when he sailed, that the projected union between G. Britain and Ireland would take place.

Between the 10th and 20th of January, five American vessels were carried into Corunna, and condemned, among which was the ship Republican, of Baltimore. The Le Pense French frigate arrived at Corrunna, from Guadaloupe, the 15th February, with Victor Hugues on board, shattered almost to a wreck by heavy gales of wind. Victor had set out for France by way of Madrid.

We are informed that a letter of a late date is in town, from the sailing master of L'Insurgente, containing the important information of the white flag having been hoisted at Guadaloupe; of Desfourneaux, the directorial agent, having been assassinated, and a dispatch sent to the British commander, requesting him to come and take possession of the island. The disclosure of the design of the directory to reduce the blacks again to a state of slavery, is stated to have produced these events.

[Phil. Paper.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Maury, consul of the United States at Liverpool, to the secretary of state, dated 20th January, 1799.

"The privy council having lately made it a condition to the admission to entry in our ships of goods not the produce of the United States, that they be in packages conformable to law.—I would recommend to our citizens that their cargoes be accordingly, especially coffee, which should be at least 112lbs. per package."

[Published at the request of the author.]

It looks pretty well, says I—pray what price? six pence a pound replied the Count, only six pence—weigh it for me, says I, if you please.

Pomporcious, who was holding forth at a prodigious rate when I entered, caught hold on the tail of the thing and thus proceeded:

Now, says he, turn it, twist it, torture it, dissect it, amputate it, dislocate it, expunge as you please, retain as you please, dress it as you like, boil it, fry it, stew it, roast it, pickle it

I thought it was already pickled, sir, says I; or, continued he, fricasee it, or soup meagre it, good monsieur, and then cull as you will.

This done, pick your jury of sixteen, of twelve, or of your favorite number five; you understand me.

My wife is too unwell, sir, says I, to have so much com——attention, (says he) pick your jury as I was saying, and be they wise men or foolish men, critics or dunces, reasoners or babblers, sweetees or sweetors, oil men or sallad-men, pedagogues or bucksters, mechanicks or taylors, lean doctors or fat doctors, mayors, jackasses, frogs, or baboons.

Sir, says I, I'd have you to know, I don't keep com——attention (cries Pomporcious) give them continued he, but common sense in their kind, and what can they make of it? why nothing, sir; more or less, than that we will have no Arnolds. you understand me, sir no Arnolds, in the armies of our country.

Zounds, sir, cried I, I am tired of politics; I but called on my little Count here to buy one of his pickled salmon for my dinner, and whilst I thought you were civilly giving directions how to cook it, here you are in the midst of M'Henry's letter.

And how the D——l cries Pomporcious, exultingly, and how the D——l did you know that? conviction sir, conviction; well, sir, I've the better opinion of you for it, and could you but read over my papers, I am sure your eyes would be opened.—Come, sir, go home with me, and you shall see them: but stop, you're a Democrat; I'll go bring them here; a small bundle, sir, a very small bundle; but little thicker than the Count's waist: wait only five minutes.

I'll not wait a second sir, say I.

CROSS-CUT.

ANECDOTES.

A Company of scholars going a hunting, enjoining on one of the party, who was usually very talkative, to preserve silence for he would frighten away all the game. Upon spying a number of rabbits he vociferously exclaimed, "*eccel multi cuniculi!*" when they disappeared in a moment. Being chid by his companions, he replied. "*Who the devil would have thought the rabbits understood latin?*"

An action was tried for slander, in which an attorney was plaintiff and an honest farmer was defendant. It was to recover damages for calling the attorney a rogue and a thief, the words were proved to have been spoken by the defendant, the verdict of the jury was, "We are of an opinion that as the plaintiff is an attorney, the action will not *lie*."

WILLIAM F. GIRD,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
Corner of Cameron and Fairfax Streets,
HAS FOR SALE
A few gold, gilt and silver
Watches; amongst which is an elegant gold Repeater, which will be sold low for Cash.
April 23.

FOR SALE,
On a liberal credit, for approved negotiable paper,
A three-story Brick House,
on Fairfax Street, adjoining Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's, occupied by Messrs. Carne and Slade—Also five acres of Land, in the commons, in a good situation, near Spring Garden, enclosed with a post and rail fence. For particulars apply to the subscribers.
RICHARD VEITCH, } Trustees for W
W'm J. HALL, } J. Wallington & Co.
JAMES WILSON, }
April 22.

FOR SALE
100 Barrels of
HERRINGS,
Warranted in good shipping order, and will be delivered in the course of the week, if wanted, on Col. Ramsay's wharf, or on board a vessel.
W'm YEATON.
April 23.

TO LET,
A convenient
DWELLING-HOUSE,
On Prince-Stree —Apply to
SAMEL CRAIG.
April 23.

TO BE RENTED,
The Dwelling-House and Store, on King-Street, near Royal-Street, now occupied by Mr. Overall; the adjoining House and Store, occupied by Mr. Green; and the House and Store, higher up King-Street, now occupied by Mr. John Gordon.
STEPHEN COOKE.
April 22.

The Alexandria Races
WILL commence on Thursday the 16th of May, over the Curro, (the best in America.) Every thing will be conducted in the best order to gratify the lovers of sport.—The Manager desires that no person bring his dog on the Curro, as they frequently run after the horses, and often throw them down in running. It is expected this Notice will be attended to, as the dogs that appear will certainly be shot.
The Manager of the Curro.
April 23.

Hogan's School
IS kept in a large frame house, back of Mrs. Bacon's, in Fairfax, between King and Cameron Street. He has some boys learning Latin. His prices for the Mathematical Sciences are the same as heretofore. His terms for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Latin are only one Dollar on entering, and one Dollar every month. The progress of his pupils in the Sciences, and in the study of Latin, can be attested by documents in his possession from some of the most eminent characters in the United States.
April 16.

☞ SEE HERE!
RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, in Rockingham county, Virginia, a Mulatto Man, named SAM. He is about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well made, has a small notch out of one of his eyes, which, he says, was occasioned by the bite of a dog when he was small. He had on, when he went away, a sailor jacket of grey homespun cloth, an old swandown waistcoat, a pair of old cloth trousers, new shoes, and leather apron. Whoever will apprehend said Negro for I have a handsome Reward, and receive reasonable charges, if brought home.
EZEKIEL HARRISON.
Rockingham County, April 10, 1799.
N. B. It is supposed he will make for Maryland.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Josiah Watson, and the Public in general.

On the 15th day of May next the Subscriber

Will offer for Sale,

To the highest bidder, at the Coffee-House, in Alexandria,

The following Property,

TO WIT:

THE LANDS situated in

Frederick and Shanandoah counties, which he purchased from the Executors of the late General Zane.

The said lands willl be sold in such lots as will suit purchasers of every description.

A part of the above lands are mortgaged for a balance of the purchase money still remaining due, and are also incumbered in other respects; all which incumbrances the subscriber expects will be settled, or so adjusted previous to the day of sale, as to enable him to make satisfactory titles to purchasers.

At the same time and place will also be sold, a Tract of Land, situated in Fairfax county, on Cameron run, containing between four and five hundred acres. This tract of land is very valuable, and will be either sold together or laid out and sold in such manner as to form several eligible farms, and to suit purchasers of different magnitude. The said land will be sold subject to an incumbrance for about six thousand dollars.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, the Half of a Water Lot, in Alexandria, fronting on Water Street 176 feet, and running to Wilkes Street into the river. Before the day of sale the said lot will be divided between the subscriber and William Hartshorne, the other half owner, and laid off in smaller lots.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, two Tracts of Land, situated in Monongalia county; one containing five hundred, and the other one thousand acres. These lands were taken up in the year 1775, have been regularly surveyed and patented, and are very valuable.

At the same time and place will also be offered for sale, two Tracts of Land, situated in Randolph county; one containing fifty thousand, and the other fifty-six thousand acres.

Plats and descriptions of all the aforesaid property, and the divisions thereof may be seen on application to the subscriber a few days previous to the sale.

The lands in Frederick and Shanandoah can be shewn, on application to Mr. W. Hereford, resident at Marbro' Iron Works, and the lands near Alexandria, on application for that purpose, to the subscriber.

The above property will be sold for ready money, and in payment will be admitted any debts due from the subscriber, either in his own name or the name of James Watson, or any other persons; provided that, previous to the sale, those who claim such debts, by bond, bill, note, account, or otherwise, apply and give information of the amount of them, and in what manner due, and obtain from the subscriber a re-acknowlement of the sums due respectively. Without such application and adjustment, no such debts will be admitted in payment for any purchase made.

The sales of the said property will be subject to a payment of a small per cent. in cash, where any purchase is made by the creditors of the subscriber; the amount of which in each parcel of property will be made known on the day of sale.

The above is all the property of consequence the subscriber owns in this state. He is possessed of lands of considerable value, in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; any of which he will sell in payment of his debts; a description of which lands, and the terms of sale, will be made known on application.

The subscriber truly laments that he is under the necessity of informing those of his creditors, who have evinced a disposition to indulge him, that all his efforts, to raise money to discharge their several proportions agreed to be paid about this time, have been ineffectual. In the present hopeless prospect of raising money by the sale of property, the subscriber is led to suppose that he has no other method left to satisfy his creditors, and exonerate himself from debt, but to offer this property to them in this manner, at such prices as they think it worth, being convinced that it is as necessary on their account as on his own, that his affairs should be finally settled as soon as possible.

JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, April 15, 1799.

☞ *NOTICE.*

Mr. Josiah Watson having obtained an injunction to stay the Sale of the Lands heretofore advertised by me to take place, at Marlbro' Iron Works, on the 2d day of May next, Notice is hereby given, that the said Sale, for the reason aforesaid, will not take place at the time appointed by the said advertisement.

R. M. SCOTT.

Bush Hill, April 17, 1799.

Samuel Hilton,

Union-Street,

HAS FOR SALE

15,000 English House Slates, of a

large and excellent quality, which he will sell on moderate terms, for Cash.

April 18.

ADAM LYNN

Has just received from New York,

A handsome Assortment of

EPAULETS & SWORDS,

viz.

GOLD and silver epaulets, gilt and steel Horseman's swords, gilt and plated, cut and th ust do. silver gilt, plated and steel hangers.

He has also on hand a few swords and pistols, a large assortment of gold, silver, plated and Japann'd Wares, a few elegant knife-cases furnished, and tea-caddies.

☞ All kinds of Gold and Silver Work manufactured in the neatest manner.

April 18.

St. UBES SALT,

FOR SALE

on board the ship Amphion, at Hooe & Co's Wharf, if applications made, while the vessel is unloading, to

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Who offer For Sale

Nova-Scotia Plaister,

in the Stone—and by the Bushel, prepared for immediate use—and few pipes of old

French Brandy.

Public Notice.

THE Freeholders of Fairfax County are hereby informed, that an Election will be held at the Court-House, in the Town of Alexandria, on the fourth Wednesday in this month, being the 24th day of the month, for one Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Loudoun, Prince William and Fairfax; and also for two Delegates to the General Assembly of Virginia. The Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at Sunset.

The law concerning elections makes it my duty to lay before the next Grand Jury for this county, a List of the Landholders resident therein, and any Elector, legally qualified to vote, who shall fail to attend and give his vote, is liable to be presented by the Grand Jury, and fined one fourth of his portion of all such taxes and levies as shall be levied on the county the ensuing year.

WILLIAM DENEALE,
Sheriff of Fairfax.

April 8, 1799.

For Sale, or to Rent

A Frame HOUSE, on Union-Street, near the Ferry Slip. It is fitted up for a store, has accommodations for a small family, and commands a great deal of the Maryland custom. For terms apply to the Editor, or

WILLIAM NEWTON.

April 15.

Notice is hereby given to those having claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. ANN SLAUGHTER, deceased, to bring them forward properly authenticated that steps may be speedily taken for their discharge—and those indebted to the said estate will be pleased to make payment to the subscribe without delay.

JAMES PATTON, Adm'r

February 19.

TO COVER AT MOUNT VERNON,

THIS WELL KNOWN STALLION,

TRAVELER;

AND THE JACKS,

Knight of Malta, and Royal Gift.

THE Stallion will cover Mares at 5 Dollars each, and the Jacks at 10 Dollars for each mare or jenny for the season, which will commence on the first day of April next, and end on the first day of August thereafter. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, to those who request it, for a mare jenney; but I will not be answerable for escapes. The price of covering and pasturage must be paid before the mares or jenneys are taken away.

JAMES ANDERSON.

March 7.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxon & Co.

Ladies morocco slippers of different colours
A good assortment of gentlemen's shoes & pumps
Women's calfskin slippers, rand shoes & pumps
Women's fluff slippers, and rand fluff shoes
Misses' slippers
Boys' fine and coarse shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Men's large coarse shoes
Ladies' fancy hats.

They have also on hand,

Chocolate in boxes
Beef in bbls. & half bbls.
Pork in do.
Salt fish
Rhode Island & Boston Lime
West India & New England rum
Leather
Sugar in bbls.
Gun powder & shot
Plaister of Paris
Liverpool salt
Medoc wine in boxes
Gin in cases
Pewter
Earthen ware

And a Strong One Horse Chair, with top and harness complete.

February 19.

Notice is hereby given, that agreeable to an act of assembly, passed at the last session, a list of the following Twenty-seven Hhds. of Tobacco will be returned to the County Court to be held for Prince William on the first Monday in July next, for an order of said court, to be publicly sold according to law, if no owner shall before that time appear to claim the said Tobacco, or any part thereof

Quantico Warehouse.

RM	11	966	120	856
LC	21	945	202	148
GT	457	1087	137	950
IF	507	1075	105	970
IoP	263	1115	130	985
HH	623	900	112	788
WA	522	1036	102	934
TM	2565	1085	133	952
ES	1241	881	120	761
HG	2062	909	93	816
IH	1485	1141	125	1016
RbC	1327	1014	112	902
SL	2404	1056	108	948
RcB	1554	1221	109	1112
WaM	1471	1068	115	953
IR	417	1060	100	960

Dumfries Warehouse.

RC	114	1349	145	1204
SL	2403	1092	109	983
SH	1521	875	120	755
ES	1249	954	130	824
IB	1663	880	105	775
S	1189	1092	118	974
SL	80	No weight mark		
	81	on either.		

BH 1717, appears like an old rum hogshead, no weight mark'd.

And two others neither marked or numbered.

CARTER & CANNON.

February 28.

On the 3rd Monday in July next, being court day, will be sold at the Court-house of Prince William county, in Dumfries, to the highest bidder for ready money

5 Hhds. of Tobacco,

remaining in Quantico warehouse, and which have been inspected over two years, viz.

1782, April,	MH	142	1075	125	950
	Inspected by Matthew Hews				
August,	IA	444	1220	110	1110
	By John Armistead				
1786, July,	WT	2422	1100	100	1000
	By Wm. Thomas				
August	TB	2562	8 2	95	717
	By Thomas Buck				
1788, August	RR	2667	1138	138	1000
	By Richard Rue				

CARTER & CANNON.

Feb. 28

GLEED & CO.

Have for Sale, at their Store, in King Street, opposite D. Davie's,

A Few boxes of yard wide and 7 8 IRISH LINENS, which they will sell low for Cash, or Country Produce.

They have also a few Cambric Linens, from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d per yard.

N. B. Purchasers will find it worth their while to apply soon, as their stay is but short in this country.

April 4. 1

Warranted Clover Seed, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Few casks of Clover Seed, warranted of last year's growth—Also 30 casks of Philadelphia Lime, and a few half tierces of Rice.

HARTSHORNE & SONS.

April 11.

Andrew & Wm Ramsay

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

ONE Tousand weight of PETERSBURG CHEWING TOBACCO of an excellent quality.

April 18

Great Bargain.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the 10th of June next,

Sixty Lots, where I live,

adjoining the Corporation of Alexandria.—They will be laid off conformably to the Town and Streets extended, beginning on the river, and extending as far back as Henry-Street.—The terms of sale will be particularly made known on the day of sale. A reasonable compensation will be required of those who give assurances that they will improve in a short time. A part of the purchase-money will be expected in hand, and a very extensive credit given for the residue, upon bond and security.

B. DADE.

April 18.

I will either sell or rent that large, three-story BRICK WARE-HOUSE, on King-Street, now occupied by Messrs. Andrew and William Ramsay.—Possession may be had immediately.

December 29. J. WILSON.

HAY.

Good Timothy Hay for sale by WILLIAM HARTSHORNE & SONS, by the waggon load or single bundle.

February 7.

For Sale,

(and a great bargain if immediately applied for)

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE

GABRIEL,

JUST arrived at Norfolk, from London, in the Industry, Capt. Vickery. For the information of gentlemen breeders, and of those that, below will be seen his advertisement as a stud, whilst in England, taken from the racing calender, and a certificate from the keeper of the match books at Newmarket, which accompanied the horse.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"GABRIEL at Bishop Burton, &c. &c. was bred by the Earl of Ossory, and got by Dorisbant—his dam by Highflyer—grand dam by Snap, out of the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Planet, &c.—She was got by Shepherd's Crab, her dam (Miss Meredith) by Cade, out of the little Hartley Mare.

"In 1794, then the property of Sir J. Honywood, won a 50l. plate at Newmarket, beating Lord Sackville's Spider and three others—and a match for 120 guineas, at Epsom, giving 9lb to Mr. Hamond's Portland; and the same day won the 50l. plate. The same year, when the property of Mr. Delme, he won the Sweepstakes for all ages, and two fifties at Canterbury.

"In 1795, at Newmarket, he won the first class of the Oatland's stakes, beating Hermoine, Polyanthus, Gohanna, Patriot, Aimator, and several others; received compromises in three matches with Lord Sackville's Silver, Sir W. Ashton's Pandolpho, and Sir J. Shelly's Lady; beat Lord Clermont's Aimator a match for 300 guineas, at 8 stone each over the course, and won the king's plate for six year olds, weight 10 stone, being then only 5 years old.

"In 1796, he won the king's plate at Newmarket, beating Sir F. Poole's Waxy, Lord Sackville's Silver, and two others—walked over for the king's plate at Winchester, and won the king's plate at Nottingham."

(COPY.)

"Racing Calender Office,
London, December 14, 1798.

"I hereby certify, that the dark bay horse Gabriel, lately purchased by Mr. Reeves, and about to be transported to Virginia, is the same horse that ran by that name at Newmarket, &c. then the property of E. H. Delme, Esq. and which covered at Bishop Burton in Yorkshire, in the season last passed.

Copy.

"JAS. WEATHERBY."

N. B. The above horse was sent me by a friend in England—arriving too late to stand at Gwinfield (having engaged the famous horse Stirling for that stand) if not disposed of before the 20th of April, he will be advertised as a covering horse, in the different newspapers of Baltimore, Annapolis, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Richmond. I beg leave to add, that this horse is well worth the attention of gentlemen sportsmen or breeders, being full 15½ hands high, of great bone and substance.

On examining the Racing Calender I find that Gabriel has started 22 times only, and won fifteen races, particularly one as above, that merits attention, the King's for six years old, carrying 12 stone, won by him at five years old. In 1794, being the first time he started, he ran six races, and won every race; in 1795 he won six out of eight he ran for; in 1796 he won three out of six; in 1797 he ran only twice, being beaten. Having trained off, he was consequently put to covering. His races have been chiefly against the best horses in all England. Applications by letter or otherwise, will be received here, and duly attended to.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount Airy, Virginia,
March 20, 1799.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust made by Josiah Watson, duly recorded in the County Court of Frederick, will be exposed to Public Sale, for ready money, at a place in said County, known by the name of Marlborough Iron Works, on Monday the 2d day of May next, and continue from day to day, until a sale is effected,

SIX LOTS of LAND, situated in Frederick County, containing 596½ acres, as surveyed by Major Longacre, being a part of the lands purchased by the said Watson from the Executors and Executrix of Isaac Zane, deceased.

Such further particulars as may be necessary, will be made known on the day of sale.

DAVID WILSON SCOTT.

April 3. seow.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, the 11th instant,

A Negro Girl named Cicely,

about sixteen years of age, rather low of her age, but middling strong. She was dressed in a blue cloth jacket and petticoat, and has lived for five months past with Mr. Peter Sherran, in Alexandria. She is known by most people in Town and its vicinity. Five Dollars Reward will be paid by me for securing her in the gaol of Alexandria.

April 15. JOSHUA MUDD.

ALEXANDRIA:
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BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun